Mr. Mathew Mearns

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1798 [N° 1872.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *Jan. Session, A. D.* 1798.

An ACT Regulating Ferries.

BE it Enacted by the General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is Enacted, That the respective Proprietors (on each Side) of the two Ferries kept between *Newport* and *Jamestown*; of that between *Jamestown* and *South Kingstown* called the South Ferry; of that between *Bristol* and *Portsmouth*; of that between *Portsmouth* and *Tiverton*, called *Howland's* Ferry (until the Bridge of the latter Ferry belonging to the *Rhode Island Bridge Company* shall be completed) of that between *Portsmouth* and *Tiverton* called *Fogland* Ferry (if the Proprietors thereof shall think fit to re establish said Ferry within one Year) and of that between *Warren* and *Barrington* be, and they are hereby vested with the exclusive Right and Privilege of conveying and transporting Passengers, Horses, neat Cattle and all other Freight, across their respective Ferries for the several Rates of Ferriage hereinafter prescribed, and subject to the Regulations and Penalties in this Act provided and enacted.

And be it further Enacted That the said Proprietors respectively, shall constantly keep and maintain at each of their said Ferries, and on each side thereof, One good Boat, with proper and sufficient Tackle and Apparel, together with two good Oars and one Boat-Hook, which shall at all Times be kept afloat, and in constant Readiness, and shall on the Application of any Person or Persons whatsoever, for the Conveyance or Transportation of Themselves or Freight across said Ferries, and on paying or tendering the lawful Ferriage thereof, be put off, and shall proceed across said Ferries, Wind and Weather permitting.

And be it further Enacted That Passengers and Freight at *Bristol* and *Howland's* Ferries, shall and may, on Payment or Tender of single Ferriage, be conveyed across said Ferries at all Times, between Sunrising and Nine of the Clock in the Evening, between the first Days of *April* and *October*, and between Sunrising and Six of the Clock in the Evening, between the first Days of *October* and *April* in each Year.

And be it further Enacted, That at the Ferry between *Warren* and *Barrington*, Passengers and Freight shall be ferried across at all Times, for single Ferriage, and that Officers and Soldiers with their Horses and Accoutrements, crossing said last mentioned Ferry to attend the Trainings or Musters of their several Corps, shall be transported free from Charge of Ferriage—And that the Inhabitants of *Barrington* and *Warren*, shall and may be permitted, to transport Freight across said Ferry in their own Boats.

And be it further Enacted That at the said other Ferries, Passengers and Freight shall and may, on Payment or Tender of single Ferriage, be conveyed across said Ferries, at all Times between Sunrising and Sunsetting.

And be it further Enacted, That at all Times, other than as before provided, and on Sundays, Thanksgiving Days, and Fast Days, Passengers and Freight shall and may, on Payment or Tender of double Ferriage, be conveyed across said Ferries. *Provided nevertheless*, That all Physicians, Surgeons, Midwives, and Persons going for them, shall at all Times be conveyed for single Ferriage.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Person as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect, to keep his Boat as aforesaid, and in Readiness as aforesaid, or shall refuse or neglect to convey or transport any Person, applying for Passage or Conveyance of Freight, and tendering or paying lawful Ferriage thereof, according to the Provisions aforesaid, the Proprietor of such Ferry, where such Refusal or Neglect shall happen, shall forfeit and pay for each Neglect or Refusal, the Sum of Ten Dollars; one Moiety thereof to the State, and the other Moiety to the Person who shall sue for the same.

And be it further Enacted, That it shall be the Duty of the Keepers of each of said Ferries, upon the Boat's coming to the Shore on their Side, to give Notice to the Passengers on that Side, where the Boat is at the Wharf, under the Penalty of One Dollar, to be recovered by an Action of Debt in any Court proper to try the same.

And be it further Enacted, That the Proprietors or Keepers of said Ferries shall cause or suffer his Ferry Boat to be taken from the said Ferry, on any Pretence whatever (excepting for the Ferry Rates) under the Penalty of Thirty Dollars, for every Three Hours Absence therefrom, to be recovered by an Action of Debt, in any Court of Record proper to try the same; one Half thereof to the Use of the State, and the other Half to the Use of him who shall sue for the same.

And be it further Enacted, That the Proprietors of each of said Ferries, shall keep their respective Ferry Wharves in good Repair, so that at common low Water, their respective Boats can receive on board Freight and Passengers afloat, and come to sail, and proceed across said Ferries, Weather permitting.

And be it further Enacted, That if said Proprietors, or either of them, shall neglect to have their respective Wharves in suitable Repair, on or before the first Day of October, A D 1798, the Proprietor or Proprietors so neglecting, shall pay to and for the Use of the State, One Hundred Dollars, and for every Month afterwards, Ten Dollars per Month, until completed, such Neglect to be ascertained by a Committee to be annually appointed in *May*, as other State Officers are, whose Duty it shall be to report at the *May* and *October* Sessions of the General Assembly; and all such Penalties as they shall report to have become forfeit to the Use of the State, shall be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered by an Action of Debt by the General Treasurer.

And be it further Enacted, That no Person shall transport Passengers or Freight across either of the said Ferries, except the Proprietors thereof or their Agents, or take off or land the same, at or from either of the said Ferry Wharves, except as before provided, under the Penalty of Fifty Dollars; one Half thereof to the Use of the State, and the other Half to the Use of the Person who shall prosecute and sue for the same; to be recovered in an Action of Debt, in any Court proper to try the same.

And be it further Enacted That the Proprietors or Keepers of said Ferries, are and shall be entitled to receive the following Rates or Ferriage, and no more, *to wit*:

	Newport and Jamestown Ferry	Fogland Ferry	Bristol Ferry	Warren Ferry	Howland's Ferry
	10 Cents	8 Cents	8 Cents	4 Cents	6 Cents
For each and every Footman,	2	1	1	1	1
For Do. who owns a Boat,	2	1	1	1	1
For a Man and Horse,	2	1	1	1	1
For each and every dith Horse,	1	1	1	1	1
For Do. to or from Bristol, 2 Years old and upwards,	2	1	1	1	1
For each and every yearling Beast,	1	1	1	1	1
For each and every Calf,	1	1	1	1	1
For Do. Hog,	1	1	1	1	1
For Do. Sheep or Lamb,	1	1	1	1	1
For every Horse and Carriage with the Passengers to do,	8	5	5	2	3
For all heavy Goods per C. Weight,	6	5	5	2	4

A true Copy:
Witness,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *Jan. Session, A. D.* 1798.

IT is Voted and Resolved, That the Act entitled "An Act Regulating Ferries," passed at the present Session of this Assembly, take Effect in Ten Days from the Rising of the same; and that said Act be published in the *Newport Mercury* Three Weeks successively.

A true Copy:
Witness, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

FOR SALE,
That valuable Island in the Vineyard Sound, called Nashawiny, containing 282 Acres.—For Terms apply to *George Champlin*, Esq; in Newport, *Arnold Hazard*, in South-Kingstown, or *George Wanton Hazard*, in Charlestown. *February* 17

FOR SALE,
Ten Hogsheads of first Quality Georgia TOBACCO—Apply to OLIVER READ.
Newport, Feb 19, 1798.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS some Person or Persons did on the Night of the first Instant, wilfully break a Number of Windows in the Duck Manufactory in this Town—the above Reward will be paid (on Discovery and Conviction of the Person or Persons guilty of so flagarant an Offence) to any Person who shall give Information thereof to the Subscriber; as the Proprietors are determined to prosecute the Offenders to the utmost Rigour of the Law.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.
Newport, Feb. 19, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,
A Valuable FARM, in Portsmouth, containing about 80 Acres, with a new Dwelling House, Crib, Stable, &c. in good Repair, and a good Orchard; is well watered, about one Mile and a Half from Howland's Ferry, and is bounded on a fine Pond, in which a Variety of Fish may be caught at most Seasons of the Year. Any Person inclining to purchase may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber on the Premises.

THOMAS HICKS.
Portsmouth, Feb. 19, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,
A Valuable FARM, lying in Exeter, in the County of Washington, consisting of Three Hundred Acres, with a good two story Dwelling-House with other convenient Out Houses, a Grist-Mill and Fulling Mill, on a valuable Stream of Water all the Year through, and two good Orchards thereon, all in good Repair, within seven Miles of Wickford—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber.

JEREMIAH PECKHAM.
Newport, Feb. 19, 1798.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN's,

A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,
400 Pieces of thick Muslins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths,
200 Pieces India Calico,
1 Box Men's Yeoman Crown Hats.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

John Adams,

Respectfully informs the Public,

That he carries on the LEATHER DRESSING Business, in all its Branches, next Southward from the Tan-Yard formerly occupied by Mr. William Tripp, and now by Mr. William Tilley.—Where may be had, Gloves of all Kinds, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also Glove Leather by Ditto.——Wool for Hatting, Spinning, and Carpeting.—Bear Skins for Holsters, Caps, &c. and all Kind of Skins dressed, with the Fur on, at short Notice.

The Subscribers *again* call upon all Persons *anywise* concerned in the Estate of the late George Hazard, Esq; for *immediate* Settlement. JANE HAZARD, NATH'L HAZARD, } *Exec'rs.*
Newport, Feb 12, 1798

The Borland Lot, in Point-Judith, in South Kingstown, containing about Ninety seven Acres, is to be Let. N. HAZARD.
February 12, 1798.

For Sale, by
Baker & Anthony

At their Store formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof; West India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon; New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugar by the Barrel; White Spanish Flour by Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; a general Assortment of Glass Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamelled, pencil'd and common Ditto; an elegant Assortment of Morocco Shoes; Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which they will dispose of, at a reduced Price for Cash.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames Street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

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And be it further Enacted That the said Proprietors respectively, shall constantly keep and maintain at each of their said Ferries, and on each side thereof, One good Boat, with proper and sufficient Tackle and Apparel, together with two good Oars and one Boat-Hook, which shall at all Times be kept afloat, and in constant Readiness, and shall on the Application of any Person or Persons whosoever, for the Conveyance or Transportation of Themselves or Freight across said Ferries, and on paying or tendering the lawful Ferriage therefor, be put off, and shall proceed across said Ferries, Wind and Weather permitting.

And be it further Enacted That Passengers and Freight at *Bristol* and *Howland's* Ferries, shall and may, on Payment or Tender of single Ferriage, be conveyed across said Ferries at all Times, between Sunrising and Nine of the Clock in the Evening, between the first Days of *April* and *October*, and between Sunrising and six of the Clock in the Evening, between the first Days of *October* and *April* in each Year.

And be it further Enacted, That at the Ferry between *Warren* and *Barrington*, Passengers and Freight shall be ferried across at all Times, for single Ferriage, and that Officers and Soldiers with their Horses and Accoutrements, crossing said last mentioned Ferry to attend the Trainings or Musters of their several Corps, shall be transported free from Charge of Ferriage—And that the Inhabitants of *Barrington* and *Warren*, shall and may be permitted, to transport Freight across said Ferry in their own Boats.

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And be it further Enacted, That it shall be the Duty of the Ferrymen at each of said Ferries, to put off the Boat, whenever it shall appear that the Boat from the other Side, is on her Passage, or nearly arriving on that Side, where the Boat is at the Wharf, under the Penalty of One Dollar, to be recovered by an Action of Debt in any Court proper to try the same.

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	Newport and Jamestown Ferry.	Fogland Ferry.	Bristol Ferry.	Howland's Ferry.	Warren Ferry.
	10 Cents	8 Cents	8 Cents	6 Cents	4 Cents
For each and every Footman,	10	8	8	6	4
For Ditto, who puts off a Boat,	20	16	16	12	6
For a Man and Horse,	25	16	16	12	6
For each and every drift Horse,	18	16	16	12	6
For Ditto neat Beast, a Years old and upwards,	20	18	18	14	6
For each and every yearling Beast,	13	10	10	8	4
For each and every Calf,	5	4	4	3	2
For Ditto Hog,	6	5	5	4	2
For Ditto Sheep or Lamb,	3	2	2	2	1
For every Horse and Carriage, with the Persons in it,	85	50	50	33	12
For all heavy Goods per C. Weight,	6	5	5	4	2

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Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; a general Assortment of Glass Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd and common Ditto; an elegant Assortment of Morocco Shoes; Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which they will dispose of, at a reduced Price for Cash.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Thurſday, Feb 8.

THE evidence on the inſult offered by Mr. Lyon, to Mr. Griſwold, being ended.

Mr. Lyon roſe and ſpoke to a conſiderable length in his juſtification;

After Mr. Lyon had ſat down Mr. Champlin, of R. I. roſe and ſaid, it was expreſsly declared by the conſtitution, that "each Houſe may determine the rules of its proceedings, puniſh its members for diſorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member" And he thought, they were called upon to exerciſe the conſtitutional power of expulſion, in the preſent inſtance, by the reſpect due not only to themſelves as legiſlators, but to their conſtituents. And as they valued the reputation of the national Legiſlature, both at home and abroad, as they regarded the American character, unin fluenced by the ſpirit of party, without taking into view the relative characters of the perſon who offered, and the perſon who received the inſult, without attending to the infinite diſtance there was, between the *one* and the *other*, they were bound to give their votes, upon the preſent occaſion, under the influence only of an high ſenſe of duty and of honour. And under theſe impreſſions, he ſaid, he had attentively and impartially conſidered all the circumſtances of the preſent caſe, as they had appeared in evidence. And he found, it was fully proved, that an offence of a groſs and injurious nature had been committed by the member from Vermont (Mr. Lyon) againſt the perſon of the member from Connecticut (Mr. Griſwold) that the converſation which produced an altercation between them, originated with the member from Vermont; that it was a violent and groundleſs attack upon the public character of the member from Connecticut; inaſmuch as he was repreſented to be regardleſs of the public good, and entirely actuated by ſelfiſh, ſordid views; that this indecent attack upon his political integrity was repelled by a retort that the occaſion fully juſtified; that in conſequence of that retort, the member from Vermont committed within theſe walls, and whilſt the Houſe was ſitting, the groſs indecency ſtated by the Committee of Privileges, and of which the very Speaker of the Houſe was an eye witneſs.—And that the member from Connecticut, whoſe cheek glowed with indignation, and whoſe arm was nerved by the deſire of vengeance, recollecting the place in which he ſtood, and the reſpect due from him to that Houſe, repreſſed his reſentment.

Mr. C. then obſerved, that the paſſions of ſome men, had their feelings been thus outraged by the member from Vermont, would have made him expiate the injury upon the ſpot. For the outrage committed by him, bid defiance to order and decorum, tended to degrade the members of that Houſe from the rank of men, and to reduce them to a level with the meaneſt reptile, that crawled upon the earth.

He was therefore compelled to declare, that, in his opinion, nothing ſhort of a vote, that would deprive the member from Vermont of a ſeat in that Houſe, could vindicate the honour of it's which had been deeply wounded thro' one of its members. He was aware, he ſaid, that the puniſhment of expulſion was a ſevere one. And there was no *man*, who had the feelings appropriate to *that character*, and whoſe mind was formed of common materials, but would be deeply affected by it. It muſt fix a ſtain upon him who ſuffered it, for a groſs and ſcandalous offence, that the waters of the ocean could not waſh away. It ſhould, however be recollected, that it was no farther diſgraceful, than as an unqueſtionable evidence of the groſs indecency that gave occaſion to it. And if a ſacred regard to juſtice, to the repreſentative character they ſuſtained, and to their own honour, required that they ſhould inflict that puniſhment upon a member of that Houſe, they ought not to ſtart at the effects of it. For if the member from Vermont ſhould be compelled to return to his conſtituents, loaded with the opprobrium neceſſarily attached, in the preſent inſtance, to the puniſhment contemplated, they would have only to regret the diſgraceful circumſtance, and painful neceſſity that had led to it. They would have diſcharged their duty, and the honour and dignity of the Houſe would be preſerved.

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The houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of privileges, Mr. Dent in the chair; when a long debate enſued, which was opened by Mr. Shepherd, in favour of the reſolution. He was followed by Mr. Nicholas againſt it. Meſſ's. Otis, Rutledge, and Sitgreaves followed in favour of the reſolution.

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Mr. Dayton (the ſpeaker) ſaid the length of the preſent debate had been complained of; but who, he aſked, had firſt broken ſilence after the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Thatcher) had expreſſed his wiſh that the vote might be taken without debate? It was the gentleman juſt ſat down; and now he had given the committee another ſpeech, and introduced a propoſition calculated to produce further diſcuſſion. How ſhall the gentleman from Vermont to be reprimanded by the ſpeaker. What could the ſpeaker ſay to him? He could only ſay, "*You have done an act which would diſgrace a blackguard come and take your ſeat in the houſe; you have inſulted us with words which ſhew your defiance of us. but come and ſit with us and be our brother legiſlator*"

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Mr. Nicholas hoped the committee would not be prevented from doing what it thought proper, becauſe their might be a difference between the private opinion of the Speaker, and what he might be called upon to do in his capacity as ſpeaker.

Mr. R. Williams denied that he was the firſt who began the debate.

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Mr. Dayton ſaid, that the gentleman from North-Carolina had miſtated what he had ſaid in ſeveral inſtances; but he did not think it worth while to let him right—it would be a waſte of time and words. There was one thing he would notice, he called him a *Judge*. Was he not in committee of the whole on this ſubject? Was he more a judge than that gentleman? [Mr. W. offered to explain] Mr. D. ſaid the gentleman had already four times explained himſelf. If he had any thing more to ſay to that gentleman, it would be a little more pointed. He ſhould ſay what he pleaſed, and if he choſe he might call upon him in the houſe, or *out of the houſe* (privileges aſide) [*A loud cry for order was heard*]. Mr. D. ſaid he knew when he was in order. The Chairman declared ſuch language improper.

Mr. D concluded by juſtifying what he had ſaid to the impropriety of the ſpeaker's reprimanding the member from Vermont, as the language of a majority he was aſſured would direct him thus to ſpeak, and he could not be expected to miſe the ſentiments of a majority in his reprimand. He had ſtated the matter in a ſtrong light, to ſhew the impropriety of the meaſure; and he meant to appeal to the breaſt of every honorable gentleman whether the members of that houſe would conſent to ſit in amity with *ſuch a man*

This amendment called forth a number of other obſervations; the queſtion was, however, at length taken upon it and it was negatived 53 to 44

The queſtion was then taken upon the reſolution as reported for the expulſion of Mr. Lyon, which was agreed to 51 to 40 The committee then roſe, and reported the amendment to the reſolution which had been agreed to (which was what related to the ſecond offence of Mr. Lyon) together with the evidence which had been taken before it.

The houſe took up the report and the queſtion being put upon the amendment, it was agreed to 49 to 46.

The queſtion was then about to be put upon the reſolution as amended, and the yeas and nays taken (which had been called for and agreed to) when Mr. R. Williams renewed his amendment, for confining the puniſhment of Mr. Lyon to a reprimand by the Speaker in the preſence of the houſe.

The AYES *upon this queſtion were the* NAYS *upon the final queſtion; and* vice verſa, *without an individual variation*

The amendment of Mr. Williams being negatived, the queſtion then returned upon the reſolution for an expulſion

Upon which queſtion, the ayes and nays were as follows:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Beer, Barnett, Bayard, Brockes, Bullock, Chamberlin, Chapman, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Davis, Dennis, Dent, Evans, A. Foſter, D. Foſter, J. Freeman, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Grove, Harper, Hartley, Headman, Holmes, Hulmer, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Machir, Matthews, Morgan, Morris, Otis, T. Parker, J Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewell, Shepherd, Smilie, Smith, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Sprague, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompſon, Tillinghaſt, Van Allen, Wadſworth—51

NAYS.

Bard, Brent, Blount, Bryan, Benton Baldwin, Cabell, T. Claybourne, Clay, Clopton, W. Claybourne, Dawſon, Elmendorf, Freeman, Findley, Fowler, Gaſton, Gregg, Giles, Gilleſpie, Havens, Hanna, Harriſon, Jones, Livingſton, Locke, M'Clenachan, Macon, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, Nicholas, Skinner, S. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, W. Smith, Sumpter, A Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, Van Cortlandt, Venable, R Williams.—44.

The Speaker then declared the yeas to be 51, and the nays 44; and as the conſtitution required two thirds of the members preſent to carry a reſolution like the preſent, it was not agreed to.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.

Another Fracas in Congreſs.

Yeſterday morning, immediately after prayers were over, and while the Speaker was in the chair, but before the Houſe was called to order, Mr. Griſwold, a member from Connecticut, obſerving Mr. Lyon, of Vermont, in his ſeat, left the chair in which he uſually ſat, and moved diagonally toward the table occupied by the Serjeant at Arms. He made a momentary halt, aſſumed a fierceneſs of countenance to which he is unaccuſtomed, graſping, at the ſame time, with firmer nerve the hickory ſtick he had in his hand, paſſed on with three or four quick ſteps, till he came near Mr. Lyon; when he raiſed his ſtick, and drew a violent ſtroke acroſs Mr. Lyon's head, who was ſitting uncovered, and looking down upon ſome papers on the deſk, which ſtood between him and Mr. Griſwold. The ſtroke was ſo ſudden and unexpected, that Mr. L. did not even make an effort, by raiſing up his arms, to ward off the danger. Mr. G. repeated his ſtroke before Mr. L. could riſe from his ſeat. Mr. L. had put his cane betwixt his legs when he firſt ſat down, but ſeemed to have loſt it, as he preſſed forward unarmed, to extricate himſelf from the chairs and deſks with which he was ſurrounded; Mr. G. continued his aſſault during the favourable opportunity furniſhed by Mr. L's embarraſſed ſituation, and gave ſeveral ſtrokes, one of which viſibly ſtaggered him; as ſoon as Mr. L. had got into the open area before the Speaker's chair, he attempted to cloſe in with Mr. G. but finding this not eaſily effected, by the warineſs of his antagoniſt, he ſeemed compelled to ſeek for arms that ſhould put him more on a level with Mr. G. With this view he paſſed on to the neareſt fire-place, followed by Mr. G. who continued ſtriking him. At length Mr. L. ſeized the fire-tongs, and proceeded to repel Mr. G's attack; but in this he was prevented by Mr. G. who quickly caught hold of the tongs alſo, and made a thruſt with his cane at Mr. L's face.—The combatants now cloſed, and abandoned their weapons; after a ſhort ſtruggle they fell ſide by ſide on the floor, when ſeveral other members interfered, and ſeparated them; Mr. L. immediately expreſſed a wiſh that they had been left alone to ſettle the matter in the way Mr. G. had preferred.

A few minutes had only intervened, when by accident Mr. Lyon and Mr. Griſwold met at the water table, near the ſouth eaſt door; Mr Griſwold was now without any ſtick, and Mr. Lyon had a cane in his hand; their eyes no ſooner met, than Mr. Lyon ſprung to attack Mr. Griſwold, who ſtepping back, in ſome meaſure avoided the blow; Mr. Griſwold continued to retreat until another cudgel was put into his hand by Mr. Sitgreaves; but on the Speaker and ſome of the members calling to order, the buſineſs terminated for the preſent.

Mr. Lyon ſuffered conſiderable perſonal injury from the blows he received from the firſt attack. Mr. G. appears to have ſuſtained little or no bodily hurt during the whole affray.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16.

We are happy in being able to confirm the intelligence we ſtated on Tueſday reſpecting the relinquiſhment of the poſts on the Miſſiſippi, within the American line, by the Spaniſh government; at leaſt ſo far as relates to the *intentions* for this purpoſe; for we were rather premature in ſtating the buſineſs as already accompliſhed.—Thomas Stoughton, Eſq. his Chatholic Majeſty's conſul for this city, has received a letter from his Excellency Don Gayoſo De Lemos, the preſent Governor of New-Orleans, dated the 18th Jan, ſtating particularly, that orders had been received from his Majeſty for the immediate delivery of the poſts, &c. and that preparations had been, and were ſtill making, for carrying theſe orders into effect with every poſſible expedition.

SALEM, February 20.

Capt. Hooper arrived at Marblehead on Friday laſt, 44 days from Bilboa.—Previous to his ſailing, they had accounts of Buonaparte's arrival at Paris, on which account a great feaſt was made, to which all the foreign miniſters were invited, except thoſe of America and Sweden; the latter neglected through miſtake, the former intentionally. Capt. Dixcy from Marblehead for Bilboa, touched at Corunna and took in 4 paſſengers; on his paſſage thence to Bilboa, was taken by a French cruizer, becauſe the names of theſe paſſengers were not in the roll of equipage.

BOSTON, February 22.

A gentleman who paſſed through Haverhill, and the adjacent towns, the laſt week, acquaints us, that melancholy effects of the hydrophobia, in dogs, have recently occured in that quarter; ſeveral perſons have died from the bite of theſe animals; and many farmers loſt great numbers of their ſtock of cattle, ſheep, &c.

Lateſt from France.

Salem Feb, 20.

"*Capt. Townſend is this moment aſhore 46 days from Bourdeaux or rather the Coracvan* [*light houſe at the mouth of the river Garonne*]—*I am told he ſays our Commiſſioners remain in* ſtatu quo: *and it was expected they may remain like any other private gentlemen who behave well; but that no notice will be taken of them, whether they ſtay or quit:—That they were not invited to the grand feaſt.—The American veſſels, having* rolls of equipage *are conſidered and treated as neutrals; but are condemned if they lack them:—*

"*That there had been an embargo of thirty days in France, preparatory to their important projected expedition; and that they are putting into requiſition and arming all veſſels above 40 tons burthen, and that if any thing can be judged from appearances, they ſeriouſly intend an* invaſive *blow againſt England or her ſiſters.*

[*The above abſtract is all that has tranſpired of the news received at Salem.—Capt. Perkins, who left that place yeſterday, informs us, that the printer at Salem, had received a number of French papers; but that their contents were not of ſufficient importance, to induce him to publiſh an extra paper; we underſtand by this gentleman, that a conſiderable number of American veſſels, ſailed with Captain Townſend, their names he did not learn.*]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Thurſday, Feb 8.

THE evidence on the inſult offered by Mr. Lyon, to Mr. Griſwold, being ended.

Mr. Lyon roſe and ſpoke to a conſiderable length in his juſtification;

After Mr. Lyon had ſat down Mr. Champlin, of R. I. roſe and ſaid, it was expreſsly declared by the conſtitution, that "each Houſe may determine the rules of its proceedings, puniſh its members for diſorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." And he thought, they were called upon to exerciſe the conſtitutional power of expulſion, in the preſent inſtance, by the reſpect due not only to themſelves as legiſlators, but to their conſtituents. And as they valued the reputation of the national Legiſlature, both at home and abroad, as they regarded the American character, uninfluenced by the ſpirit of party, without taking into view the relative characters of the perſon who offered, and the perſon who received the inſult, without attending to the infinite diſtance there was, between the *one* and the *other*, they were bound to give their votes, upon the preſent occaſion, under the influence only of an high ſenſe of duty and of honour. And under theſe impreſſions, he ſaid, he had attentively and impartially conſidered all the circumſtances of the preſent caſe, as they had appeared in evidence. And he found, it was fully proved, that an offence of a groſs and injurious nature had been committed by the member from Vermont (Mr. Lyon) againſt the perſon of the member from Connecticut (Mr. Griſwold) that the converſation which produced an altercation between them, originated with the member from Vermont; that it was a violent and groundleſs attack upon the public character of the member from Connecticut; inaſmuch as he was repreſented to be regardleſs of the public good, and entirely actuated by ſelfiſh, ſordid views; that this indecent attack upon his political integrity was repelled by a retort that the occaſion fully juſtified; that in conſequence of that retort, the member from Vermont committed within theſe walls, and without the Houſe was ſitting, the groſs indecency ſtated by the Committee of Privileges, and of which the very Speaker of the Houſe was an eye witneſs.—And that the member from Connecticut, whoſe cheek glowed with indignation, and whoſe arm was nerved by the deſire of vengeance, recollecting the place in which he ſtood, and the reſpect due from him to that Houſe, repreſſed his reſentment.

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Mr. Dayton repeated that he was the firſt who broke ſilence after the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts had wiſhed the vote to be taken without debate.

Mr. R. Williams ſaid, that it would appear from the manner in which the gentleman had ſaid he broke ſilence, that he had begun the debate which he did not. Mr. W. ſaid he was now more ſtrongly convinced than ever of the impropriety of extending the power of expulſion, ſince he had heard the paſſionate expreſſions of the gentleman from New Jerſey.—Was this the language of a *Judge?* He would not only paſs the law upon the offender, but he would do it with thunder and vengence. In his opinion Mr. W. ſaid nothing would tend more to *diſgrace* the councils of America than ſuch heated language as this.—It was ſufficient to induce People to ſay, "*we have too much liberty—too much freedom of ſpeech—our government is bad,*" and to be ready to lay hold of any other that is offered to them. A ſentiment of this kind tended more to diſgrace the government than any thing he had heard. Gentlemen talked of heat in debate; but where did it come from? Not from the gentlemen in opinion with him, muſt be evident to every one. Whatever opinion might be held of his amendment, he thought it proper, and therefore made it; nor did he think it liberal in any man to treat it as it had been treated. Was it right to be told by a member, becauſe he had moved an amendment like the preſent, that he ſhould be *aſhamed* to ſit with him? Was this what the public expected to hear in the legiſlative councils? He believed not. He thought it would be no credit to him who uttered the ſentiment.

Mr. Dayton ſaid, that the gentleman from North-Carolina had miſtaken what he had ſaid in ſeveral inſtances; but he did not think it worth while to let him right—it would be a waſte of time and words. There was one thing he would notice, he called him a *Judge*. Was he not in committee of the whole on this ſubject? Was he more a judge than that gentleman? [Mr. W. offered to explain] Mr. D. ſaid the gentleman had already four times explained himſelf. If he had any thing more to ſay to that gentleman, it would be a little more pointed. He ſhould ſay what he pleaſed, and if he choſe he might call upon him in the houſe, or *out of the houſe* (privileges aſide) [*A loud cry for order was heard*]. Mr. D. ſaid he knew when he was in order. The Chairman declared ſuch language improper.

Mr. D concluded by juſtifying what he had ſaid to the impropriety of the ſpeaker's reprimanding the member from Vermont, as the language of a majority he was aſſured would direct him thus to ſpeak, and he could not be expected to uſe the ſentiments of a minority in his reprimand. He had ſtated the matter in a ſtrong light, to ſhew the impropriety of the meaſure; and he meant to appeal to the breaſt of every honorable gentleman whether the members of that houſe would conſent to ſit in amity with *ſuch a man*

This amendment called forth a number of other obſervations; the queſtion was, however, at length taken upon it and it was negatived 55 to 44

The queſtion was then taken upon the reſolution as reported for the expulſion of Mr. Lyon, which was agreed to 51 to 40 The committee then roſe, and reported the amendment to the reſolution which had been agreed to (which was what related to the ſecond offence of Mr. Lyon) together with the evidence which had been taken before it.

The houſe took up the report and the queſtion being put upon the amendment, it was agreed to 49 to 46.

The queſtion was then about to be put upon the reſolution as amended, and the yeas and nays taken (which had been called for and agreed to) when Mr. R. Williams renewed his amendment, for confining the puniſhment of Mr. Lyon to a reprimand by the Speaker in the preſence of the houſe.

The AYES *upon this queſtion were the* NAYS *upon the final queſtion; and* vice verſa, *without an individual variation*

The amendment of Mr. Williams being negatived, the queſtion then returned upon the reſolution for an expulſion.

Upon which queſtion, the ayes and nays were as follows:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Baer, Barnett, Bayard, Brookes, Bullock, Champlin, Chapman, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Davis, Dennis, Dent, Evans, A. Foſter, D. Foſter, J. Freeman, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Grove, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Hulmer, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Machir, Matthews, Morgan, Morris, Otis, T. Parker, J Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewell, Shepherd, Smilie, Smith, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Sprague, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompſon, Tillinghaſt, Van Allen, Wadſworth—51

NAYS.

Bard, Brent, Blount, Bryan, Benton Baldwin, Cabell, T. Clayborne, Clay, Clopton, W. Clayborne, Dawſon, Elmendorf, Freeman, Findley, Fowler, Gallatin, Gregg, Giles, Gilleſpie, Havens, Hanna, Harriſon, Jones, Livingſton, Locke, M'Clenachan, Macon, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, Nicholas, Skinner, S. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, W. Smith, Sumpter, A Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, Van Cortlandt, Venable, R Williams.—44.

The Speaker then declared the yeas to be 51, and the nays 44; and as the conſtitution required two thirds of the members preſent to carry a reſolution like the preſent, it was not agreed to.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.

Another Fracas in Congreſs.

Yeſterday morning, immediately after prayers were over, and while the Speaker was in the chair, but before the Houſe was called to order, Mr. Griſwold, a member from Connecticut, obſerving Mr. Lyon, of Vermont, in his ſeat, left the chair in which he uſually ſat, and moved diagonally toward the table occupied by the Serjeant at Arms. He made a momentary halt, aſſumed a fierceneſs of countenance to which he is unaccuſtomed, graſping, at the ſame time, with firmer nerve the hickory ſtick he had in his hand, paſſed on with three or four quick ſteps, till he came near Mr. Lyon; when he raiſed his ſtick, and drew a violent ſtroke acroſs Mr. Lyon's head, who was ſitting uncovered, and looking down upon ſome papers on the deſk, which ſtood between him and Mr. Griſwold. The ſtroke was ſo ſudden and unexpected, that Mr. L. did not even make an effort, by raiſing up his arms, to ward off the danger. Mr. G. repeated his ſtroke before Mr. L. could riſe from his ſeat. Mr. L. had put his cane betwixt his legs when he firſt ſat down, but ſeemed to have loſt it, as he preſſed forward unarmed, to extricate himſelf from the chairs and deſks with which he was ſurrounded; Mr. G. continued his aſſault during the favourable opportunity furniſhed by Mr. L's embarraſſed ſituation, and gave ſeveral ſtrokes, one of which viſibly ſtaggered him; as ſoon as Mr. L. had got into the open area before the Speaker's chair, he attempted to cloſe in with Mr. G. but finding this not eaſily effected, by the warineſs of his antagoniſt, he ſeemed compelled to ſeek for arms that ſhould put him more on a level with Mr. G. With this view he paſſed on to the neareſt fire-place, followed by Mr. G. who continued ſtriking him. At length Mr. L. ſeized the fire-tongs, and proceeded to repel Mr. G's attack; but in this he was prevented by Mr. G. who quickly caught hold of the tongs alſo, and made a thruſt with his cane at Mr. L's face.—The combatants now cloſed, and abandoned their weapons; after a ſhort ſtruggle they fell ſide by ſide on the floor, when ſeveral other members interfered, and ſeparated them; Mr. L. immediately expreſſed a wiſh that they had been left alone to ſettle the matter in the way Mr. G. had preferred.

A few minutes had only intervened, when by accident Mr. Lyon and Mr. Griſwold met at the water table, near the ſouth-eaſt door; Mr Griſwold was now without any ſtick, and Mr. Lyon had a cane in his hand; their eyes no ſooner met, than Mr. Lyon ſprung to attack Mr. Griſwold, who ſtepping back, in ſome meaſure avoided the blow; Mr. Griſwold continued to retreat until another cudgel was put into his hand by Mr. Sitgreaves; but on the Speaker and ſome of the members calling to order, the buſineſs terminated for the preſent.

Mr. Lyon ſuffered conſiderable perſonal injury from the blows he received from the firſt attack. Mr. G. appears to have ſuſtained little or no bodily hurt during the whole affray.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16.

We are happy in being able to confirm the intelligence we ſtated on Tueſday reſpecting the relinquiſhment of the poſts on the Miſſiſippi, within the American line, by the Spaniſh government; at leaſt ſo far as relates to the *intentions* for this purpoſe; for we were rather premature in ſtating the buſineſs as already accompliſhed.—Thomas Stoughton, Eſq. his Chatholic Majeſty's conſul for this city, has received a letter from his Excellency Don Gayoſo De Lemos, the preſent Governor of New-Orleans, dated the 18th Jan, ſtating particularly, that orders had been received from his Majeſty for the immediate delivery of the poſts, &c. and that preparations had been, and were ſtill making, for carrying theſe orders into effect with every poſſible expedition.

SALEM, February 20.

Capt. Hooper arrived at Marblehead on Friday laſt, 44 days from Bilboa.—Previous to his ſailing, they had accounts of Buonaparte's arrival at Paris, on which account a great feaſt was made, to which all the foreign miniſters were invited, except thoſe of America and Sweden; the latter neglected through miſtake, the former intentionally. Capt. Dixcy from Marblehead for Bilboa, touched at Corunna and took in 4 paſſengers; on his paſſage thence to Bilboa, was taken by a French cruizer, becauſe the names of theſe paſſengers were not in the roll of equipage.

BOSTON, February 22.

A gentleman who paſſed through Haverhill, and the adjacent towns, the laſt week, acquaints us, that melancholy effects of the hydrophobia, in dogs, have recently occured in that quarter; ſeveral perſons have died from the bite of theſe animals; and many farmers loſt great numbers of their ſtock of cattle, ſheep, &c.

Lateſt from France.

Salem Feb. 20.

"*Capt. Townſend is this moment aſhore 40 days from Bourdeaux or rather the Coraevan* [*light houſe at the mouth of the river Garonne*]—*I am told he ſays our Commiſſioners remain in* ſtatu quo: *and it was expected they may remain like any other private gentlemen who behave well; but that no notice will be taken of them, whether they ſtay or quit:—That they were not invited to the grand feaſt.—The American veſſels, having* rolls of equipage *are conſidered and treated as neutrals; but are condemned if they lack them:—*

"*That there had been an embargo of thirty days in France, preparatory to their important projected expedition; and that they are putting into requiſition and arming all veſſels above* 40 *tons burthen, and that if any thing can be judged from appearances, they ſeriouſly intend an* invaſive *blow againſt England or her ſiſters.*

[*The above abſtract is all that has tranſpired of the news received at Salem.—Capt. Perkins, who left that place yeſterday, informs us, that the printer at Salem, had received a number of French papers; but that their contents were not of ſufficient importance, to induce him to publiſh an extra paper; we underſtand by this gentleman, that a conſiderable number of American veſſels, ſailed with Captain Townſend, their names he did not learn.*]

NEWPORT, Feb. 27.

The Anniverſary of the Birth of our illuſtrious Fellow Citizen, GEORGE WASHINGTON, was noticed in this Town with uſual Demonſtrations of Joy. The Artillery Company of this Town, the Newport Guards, and the Ship Semiramis, Jacob Smith, Eſq. Commander, fired Federal Salutes on this auſpicious Occaſion. It muſt afford the moſt heart felt Pleaſure, to every *true American* to contemplate a Character, in one of their Fellow-Citizens, ſo uniformly upright and intelligent, and to expreſs their Emotions of Gratitude, for Services which their Country can never Reward.

Laſt Saturday arrived here the Schooner Polly, Capt. Oliver Webb, from Baltimore. He ſailed from Hampton Roads the ſame Day ſpoke with the Ship Harriot and Eliza, Capt. Moore, from Boſton bound to Norfolk, out 30 Days.

From a CORRESPONDENT.

IT is with pleaſure we hear that Mr. GRISWOLD has applied the diſcipline of the *bear garden* to the back of the LYON. We deſpair, however, of any good conſequences; for who can tame the Leviathan?—Who can civiliſe the brute, whoſe only *ſenſible part* is his *hide*?—The ſtrokes of contempt, the cenſures of honeſt indignation, never will reach his heart; nor can we rely for improvement much on his ears, as his infamy ſecures him from any other chaſtiſement than that of the WOODEN SWORD. To the Cane, therefore, Mr. Griſwold has rightly applied for redreſs, eſpecially ſince he *Gallic Gallatin*, and the *Frenchified Nicholas*, has excited their *party* to ſcreen the "SALIVATAR" from a public ſtigma. This was the deſperate reſort of Mr. Griſwold; the only means left him, to wipe away the ſtain of injury, the ſlave of brutality ſputtered from the lips of a blackguard, and empoiſoned by the * famous FORTY-FOUR KNIGHTS "of the Order of the *Wooden Sword*"

If CONGRESS forgets its own honor, and the reſpect due to itſelf as a public body, ſhall the individual alſo forget the regard due to his *grade* as a *Repreſentative* to his character as a MAN? No.—Tho' ſtoic indifference to inſult and outrage may be characteriſtic of Jacobin Clubs, and the Gallatin's of our country, thank God! the true American is not a dwarf in his noble paſſions. Alike attentive to public and private honor, his generous feelings are giganic. Hence we may imagine with what keen indignation Mr. G. puniſhed, *not as an equal*, but as a *baſe ſolſtroon*, the wretch who offered him the groſſeſt inſult; and while the man of decency rejoices in his chaſtiſement, and wiſhes that his nerves had added energy to every blow with which the Aſs in the LYON's ſkin was belaboured, the PATRIOT who wiſhes for his government univerſal reſpect, muſt regret that *the forty four vindicators* of *Lyon*, were not with him one in body as they are in character, one in ſubſtance as they are in ſentiment, that the correcting agility of Mr. G. might have been as generally felt as it was deſerved. To theſe * famous Knights, who have ſacrificed the honor of their country to the rage of party, in *this impreſſive manner, this uſeful leſſon* ſhould be taught, that as "*thoſe who do not repel vile acts, participate in their infamy*" ſo *thoſe who defend* THEM DESERVE A SHARE OF THEIR PUNISHMENT.

* *Thoſe who diſlike the epithet* "famous," *are deſired to ſubſtitute*—"INFAMOUS."

Laſt Friday the Ship Zenobia, Capt. Dring, of Providence, arrived here from Bourdeaux: ſhe ſailed in Company with Capt. Townſend, arrived at Salem, and brings ſimilar Intelligence.

A Gentleman has been kind enough to favour us with a Tranſlation of the following Proclamation, taken from a Paper brought by Capt. Dring, which we lay before our Readers, and leave them to make their own Comments thereon:

From the Courier du Corps Legiſlatif, of 3 Primaire, November 23, 1797.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Executive Directory, to the French, in Anſwer to the Britiſh MANIFESTO.

CITIZENS,

THE intereſt of the Republic commands you one more important triumph. After innumerable combats from which you have returned conquerors, it remains for you to reduce the firſt, the moſt intractable, the moſt crafty of all your enemies.

The Executive Directory deſires a general Peace, the Directory wiſhes this peace for you and for Europe. But this year paſt and more, a faithleſs enemy agitates himſelf, ſtuns all the Cabinets of Europe with a vain buzzing, propoſes with a loud voice Peace, breathes ſecretly War, affects to deſire to extinguiſh with one hand the Torch which he lights again with the other; ſends with eclat Pacific ſtore, and repels in effect all thoſe overtures which alone could tend to a pacification. This Enemy, you know that your indignation points him out to you and names him; it is the Cabinet of St. James's; it is the moſt corrupting and the moſt corrupted of the Governments of Europe; it is the Engliſh Government.

It is not only againſt French Liberty that this Government directs its conſpiracy; its plot embraces the whole World. Ah! too long ſince, that perfidious Cabinet troubles, enſlaves, deſolates every part of the World.—Speak, Americans; ſay who are, directly or indirectly, your true Dominators; unhappy Indians, ſay by what deteſtable art that Government has eſtabliſhed its tyranny among you; and you Europeans, more unfortunate ſtill, innocent Inhabitants of the plains of Franconia, and of the lofty Alps, innumerable Victims of the ſcourge of combats, ſay who has been the moſt ardent Inſtigator of this deſtructive War, in which have been ſacrificed more than a million of men, in which immenſe treaſures have been ſwallowed up, in which the Eye of Peace itſelf now only perceives on the field of victory but general miſery, univerſal mourning, one vaſt ſcene of deſpair! Well! it is in the glare of theſe circumſtances that the Cabinet of St. James's reveals to aſſaſſinated Europe that Britain alone has felt nothing of the horrible diſaſters. Attend to this ſpeech from the height of the Throne!—"Our revenues," ſaid the King, "have continued to "augment, our national induſtry has taken a "new ſpring, our commerce has paſſed its "ancient limits." It the King of England has told the truth, Powers of Europe, what a terrible leſſon for you! What is then this Government intereſted in your diſſentions, which alone reaps the fruit of them, which lives by your calamities, proſpers by your diſtreſs, accumulates in its treaſuries the tears and the blood of Nations, and grows fat on their ſpoils?

It is clear that this Cabinet muſt deſire War, ſince War enriches it. That Government, nevertheleſs, in its late Manifeſtos and in its ſpeeches of parade, dares accuſe France of an inſatiable avarice! It does not ſay that the Engliſh firſt *Devaſtators* of our Iſland of St. Domingo, have alſo taken without a blow the Dutch Colonies, although the United Provinces were then their Allies, and that they pretend to retain theſe theſts, which they will call conqueſts; and the King of England ſpeaks to the Powers of Europe of the ambition of France!

But the principles of the French towards other Nations, are now manifeſted; vague allegations can no longer obſcure them. If the French Republic ſecures the limits which ſhe has received from Nature—if ſhe repairs in this point the faults of Monarchy, ſhe diſdains conqueſts foreign to that great aim; ſhe does not oppreſs the ſecondary States and the weak powers; ſhe thinks not of ſtripping her Allies; ſhe is faithful to her friends; ſhe puniſhes her Enemies yet without having them; naturally generous, ſhe does not even hate the Engliſh Nation; and never in France will a Miniſter have a right to the apotheſis for his abhorrence of that People. But every body in France is agreed in one point; it is that one is there put in mind of Toulon, of Dunkirk, of Quiberon, of the Vendée; it is that one deteſts and curſes cruelty, perfidiouſneſs, the bloody machiavelism of the Britiſh miniſtry, and that one deplores at the ſame time, the inconceivable blindneſs by which the Engliſh laſſe themſelves to be over-burdened, for to become the horror of the World.

The Great Nation will revenge the Univerſe, and to effectuate this, Frenchmen, more than one means preſents itſelf to you; the moſt worthy and the moſt rapid, is the invaſion of England. Unheard-of ſucceſſes have accuſtomed you to count no more the obſtacles. In ſuch Enterpriſes, the name alone of the Armies is the promiſe of triumph; and the juſtice of the cauſe, is its warranty. It is no longer the time of laughing at projects of deſcent, and of diſcuſſing the means. At the height where the French are, their will, is Victory. Therefore, let the Army of England go and dictate Peace in London! and there alſo, Republicans, you will find auxiliaries; and there alſo, you will find many men, whom reaſon has not ſufficiently abandoned, to prevent them from being ſenſible of the odium which their Government ſpreads over the Engliſh name; and there alſo, you will find thouſands of generous men who ſtruggle a long while, in order to obtain a parliamentary reform; and there alſo, you will find thoſe Labourers without number, who ſigh after Peace, whom war, by protracting itſelf, reduces to miſery, and who weigh, in the balance of their real wants, the ſplendid deceit of royal harangues, the illuſion of Manifeſtos, and the chimera of conqueſts; and there alſo, you will find, that Iriſh Nation, ſo many years oppreſſed, and which bears with ſo much uneaſineſs the chains of a Court that nourriſhes itſelf with the tears of Iriſhmen, drenches itſelf in their blood, and inſults at their deſpair.

Go, under theſe auſpices, brave Republicans; ſecond the national and unanimous deſire; conducted by the Hero who placed you ſo often on the road to Victory, you will have alſo for you the acclamations of all the juſt and virtuous Souls that exiſt in the World; go, re-eſtabliſh the liberty of the Seas; reſtrict in fine, within juſt limits, the diſorderly ambition of that Government, perturbator of its own Country, as well as of the Univerſe;—ſecure the repoſe of the French Republic, and that of Europe: there is the grand work which remains for you to accompliſh. And ſince at this moment the Britiſh Government, ſneering coldly and with a ferocious ſmile at the diſaſters of the Continent, applauds its opulence, force it to pay, conformably to juſtice, its quota of the expences of this War, which that Cabinet alone wiſhes to eternize, and which it well knows it may terminate as ſoon as it chuſes to ſpeak, to the French Republic, a language that one may liſten to, and that one can believe ſincere.

Citizens, you will recognize your own ſentiments in the expreſſion of thoſe of the Executive Directory. The ſame ſpirit animates your faithful Repreſentatives. In vain the Cabinet of London exhauſts its efforts to ſow among them miſtruſt and diſcord, or to perſuade that it has ſucceeded in it. The 18 Fructidor has deſtroyed Engliſh influence, and ſince that memorable Day, the Members of the Councils, and thoſe of the Directory, preſent the ſpectacle of the moſt affecting union.

Hah! All Patriots have but one intereſt.—There is in the Republic but one opinion and one deſire. War to the Cabinet of St. James, it is the cry of France. What glory is promiſed to the Army of England! It ſuffices to indicate it to ſuch Heroes.—Ah! to enflame our Warriors with an inviucible enthuſiaſm, it is only to put them in mind of what they have already done. The Walls of the ſtrongeſt Places have fallen before them; the firſt Captains of the Powers of Europe have not been able to reſiſt them. They have made Priſoners Beaulieu at Luxemburg, and Wurmſer at Mantua. By them the three coloured Standard waves on the borders of the Rhine and on the Egean Sea. After ſo many Victories what ſpeeches or what words could add any thing to the ardor of French Soldiers? It is enough for them to hear the voice of their Country, and to bear in mind their own exploits.

(Signed) REVELLERE LEPAUX Preſident.
LEGARDE, Sec. General.

PARIS, November 27.

Mr Swinburne charged in France with every thing that concerns the exchange of Engliſh Priſoners, had been ſtill now relegated to Fontainbleau; He obtained permiſſion to repair to Paris three Days ſince; he ſets out from hence to Day or to Morrow for London

It might be poſſible, according to reports which circulate that his journey is not foreign to ſome new pacifick overtures from the French Government; for one has always ſtrong reaſons to think that the Directory, while puſhing with activity the preparations of the invaſion is decided not to neglect the proper ſteps and means of preventing the misfortune which the prolongation of the war would bring both upon us, and upon the Engliſh.

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

THOMAS APPLETON, Eſq; of Maſſachuſetts to be Conſul of the United States at Leghorn; vice Philip Feliechy, Eſq

LUCIUS HORATIO STOCKTON, Eſq; of New-Jerſey, to be Attorney of the United States, vice Abraham Ogden, Eſq; deceaſed.

DIED]—At Middletown, on this Iſland, Mrs. SARAH GOULD, Relict of Mr. Thomas Gould, formerly of that Town, in the 101ſt Year of her Age.

—At Providence, on the 18th Inſt. Miſs MARTHA ALLEN, and Miſs JERUSHA ALLEN, Daughters of the late Mr. Joſeph Allen, of this Town.

—Mr. JOHN O. WATERMAN, in the 40th Year of his Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, February 26.

ENTERED,	From
Sloop Sally, Waldin	*Providence*
—— Greenwich, Downs,	*New York*
CLEARED.	For
Ship Little Mary, Briggs,	*St. Croix*
Sloop Eſther, Dean	*Palquetank*
—— Maryland, Pitman,	*Genaives*
—— Sally, Waldin,	*Providence*
—— Eliza, Peterſon,	*New York*
—— Rover, Read,	*Norfolk*

NOTA BENA!

Thomas Green,

At the BUCK, near *Carr's* Ferry,

BEING under a Neceſſity of cloſing the Buſineſs, done under the ſeveral late Firms of *Thomas Green & Sons*; *Thomas Green & Son*; and *Thomas Green & Co.*—Very reſpectfully requeſts, each and every Perſon, in Town and Country, who are anywiſe indebted to Him, or Them, by Note, Bond, Mortgage, or Book Account, that they would be kind enough to call and diſcharge their Obligations without farther Delay; as he ardently wiſhes to avoid the Trouble and Expence of the Law!——

Said GREEN gratefully preſents his Thanks due to his good Cuſtomers for paſt Favors; and hopes his Store, will merit their Attentions in future, no leſs than heretofore; having a very general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS on hand, and with ſuch Attendance, as he hopes, will not fail to give Satisfaction

Newport, Feb. 26, 1798.

Kitchen & Flower GARDEN-SEEDS,

Imported from LONDON, and to be Sold at

CHARLES DUNBAR's

Shop, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBB's,

EARLY Turner Peaſe
Green Marrowfat Do.
Dwarf Marrowfat Do.
Ledman's Dwarf Do.
Sugar or Spaniſh Dwarf Ditto
Large Windſor Beans
Black ſpeckled Do.
Purple ſpeckled Do.
Early Dwarf May Cabbage
Early Yorkſhire Do.
Early ſugar Loaf Do.
Large Battereſea Do.
Large Red Do.
Green Savoy Do.
Yellow Do.
Couliflower
Silefia Lettuce
Tennis Ball Do.
Cabbage Do.
Early Salmon Radiſh
ſhort Top Do.
Scarlet Do.
Scarlet Onion
White Do.
Early Dutch Turnip
Scarlet Beet
Orange Carrot
Large Paſſnip
Broad leav'd Spinach
Curled leav'd Parſley
Curled Creſs
Sweet Marjoram
Thyme
Sage
Large Cucumber
Naſturtion
Celery
Buſh Squaſh
Gourds

Annual, Biennial, and Perennial Flowers: Tender) White Globe Amaranth
Purple Do. Do.
Strip'd Do.
Amaranthus Trieſtor
Tall Cockſcomb
Dwarf Do.
Ice Plant
Egg Plant
Double Balſom
Calceolaria Pinnata
Scarlet 10 Weeks ſtock Gilliflower
Purple Do. Do.
White Do.
White Wall Leaf Do.
Do.
Blue China Aſter
White Do.
Fleſh colour'd Do.
Lead colour'd Do.
Striped Do.
Quill'd Do.
Bonnet Do.
Red Do.
Dwarf French Marygold
Sweet Do.
Quill'd Sufficum Do.
White ſweet Sultan
Purple Do.
White Yacobaea
Purple Do.
Chineſe Pink
Chineſe Holyhock
Yellow Chryſanthemum
White Ditto
Zinnia
Zinanthemum
Alleckenge
Alyſſum
Sweet Marvel of Peru
Bear Major
Cerinthe
Capſicum
Hardy } Trefoil Caterpillar
Annual }
Scarlet ſweet Peaſe
White Do.
Purple Do.
Black Do.
Painted Lady Do.
Lobel's Catchfly
Snap Dragon
Nigella Romana
Limnaria
White Lupins
Large blue Do.
Yellow Do.
Roſe Do.
Straw Do.
Dutch blue Do.
Narrow Leaf Do.
Red Normandy Candy Tuft
White Do.
Purple Do.
Rocket Do.
Role Larkſpur
Dwarf Rocket Do.
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Neapolitan Do.
Red Lavatera
White Do.
Minor Convolvulus
Major Do.
Striped Do.
Cyanis Minor
Cyanis Major
Dwarf Scarlowee
Red Top Clary
Purple Do.
Flos Adonis
Mignionette
Love lies Bleeding
Princes Feather
Venus Looking Glaſs
Yellow Hawks Eye
Honey Seabious
Scorzonera Tingetina
Venitian Mallow
Dwarf Lychniſe

Biennial & Perennial
Purple Brompton Stock Gilliflower
Scarlet Do.
White Do.
Queen Do.
Wall Flower Do.
Red Fraxinella
White Ditto
Everlaſting Peaſe
Canterbury Bells
Roſe Campion
Pyramidcal Do.
Catananche Coerulea
Polyanthus
Purple Rocket
Pheaſant eye'd Pink
French Honeyſuckle
Sweet William
Double Holyhock
Sweet Seabious
Peſen Flax.

White Clover, Heard's Graſs, Red Top Ditto.

Newport, Feb. 26, 1798.

For Alexandria,

THE Schooner Nancy, Capt. Hallam, now lying at Mr. Langley's Wharf, will ſail in a few Days. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Subſcribers.

C. FOWLER & Co.

Newport, Feb. 27, 1798.

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☞ *Advertiſements omitted will be inſerted in our next.*

NEWPORT, Feb. 27.

The Anniverſary of the Birth of our illuſtrious Fellow Citizen, GEORGE WASHINGTON, was noticed in this Town with uſual Demonſtrations of Joy. The Artillery Company of this Town, the Newport Guards, and the Ship Semiramis, Jacob Smith, Eſq; Commander, fired Federal Salutes on this auſpicious Occaſion. It muſt afford the moſt heart felt Pleaſure, to every *true American* to contemplate a Character, in one of their Fellow Citizens, ſo uniformly upright and intelligent, and to expreſs their Emotions of Gratitude, for Services which their Country can never Reward.

Laſt Saturday arrived here the Schooner Polios, Capt. Oliver Webb, from Baltimore. He ſailed from Hampton Roads the 12th Inſt. in Company with the Schooners Federal George, and Theodore, bound to Boſton—the ſame Day ſpoke with the Ship Harriot and Eliza, Capt. Moore, from Boſton bound to Norfolk, out 32 Days.

From a CORRESPONDENT.

IT is with pleaſure we hear that Mr. GRISWOLD has applied the diſcipline of the *bear garden* to the back of the LYON. We deſpair, however, of any good conſequences; for who can tame the Leviathan?—Who can civilize the brute, whoſe only *ſenſible part* is his *hide*?—The ſtrokes of contempt, the cenſures of honeſt indignation, never will reach his heart; nor can we rely for improvement much on his fears, as his infamy ſecures him from any other chaſtiſement than that of the WOODEN SWORD. To the Cane, therefore, Mr. Griſwold has rightly applied for redreſs, eſpecially ſince the *Gallic Gallatin*, and the *Frenchified Nicholas*, has excited their *party* to ſcreen the "SALIVATAR" from a public ſtigma. This was the deſperate reſort of Mr. Griſwold; the only means left him, to wipe away the ſtain of injury, the ſlave of brutality ſputtered from the lips of a blackguard, and empoiſoned by the * famous FORTY-FOUR KNIGHTS "of the Order of the *Wooden Sword*."

If CONGRESS forgets its own honor, and the reſpect due to itſelf as a public body, ſhall the individual alſo forget the regard due to his *grade* as a *Repreſentative*, to his character as a MAN? No.—Tho' ſtoic indifference to inſult and outrage may be characteriſtic of Jacobin Clubs, and the Gallatin's of our country, thank God! the true American is not a dwarf in his noble paſſions. Alike attentive to public and private honor, his generous feelings are gigantic. Hence we may imagine with what keen indignation Mr. G. puniſhed, not *as an equal*, but as a *baſe ſoltroon*, the wretch who offered him the groſſeſt inſult; and while the man of decency rejoices in his chaſtiſement, and wiſhes that his nerves had added energy to every blow with which the Aſs in the LYON's ſkin was belabboured, the PATRIOT who wiſhes for his government univerſal reſpect, muſt regret that *the forty four vindicators* of *Lyon*, were not with him one in body as they are in character, one in ſubſtance as they are in ſentiment, that the correcting agility of Mr. G. might have been as generally felt as it was deſerved. To theſe * famous Knights, who have ſacrificed the honor of their country to the rage of party, in *this impreſſive manner, this uſeful leſſon* ſhould be taught, that *as "thoſe who do not repel vile acts, participate in their infamy" ſo thoſe who defend* THEM DESERVE A SHARE OF THEIR PUNISHMENT.

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* *Thoſe who diſlike the epithet* "famous," *are deſired to ſubſtitute*—"INFAMOUS."

Laſt Friday the Ship Zenobia, Capt. Dring, of Providence, arrived here from Bourdeaux: ſhe ſailed in Company with Capt. Townſend, arrived at Salem, and brings ſimilar Intelligence.

A Gentleman has been kind enough to favour us with a Tranſlation of the following Proclamation, taken from a Paper brought by Capt. Dring, which we lay before our Readers, and leave them to make their own Comments thereon:

From the Courier du Corps Legiſlatif, of 3 Frimaire, November 23, 1797.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Executive Directory, to the French, in Anſwer to the Britiſh MANIFESTO.

CITIZENS,

THE intereſt of the Republic commands you one more important triumph. After innumerable combats from which you have returned conquerors, it remains for you to reduce the laſt, the moſt intractable, the moſt crafty of all your enemies.

The Executive Directory deſires a general Peace, the Directory wiſhes this peace for you and for Europe. But this year paſt and more, a faithleſs enemy agitates himſelf, ſtuns all the Cabinets of Europe with a vain buzzing, propoſes with a loud voice Peace, breathes ſecretly War, affects to deſire to extinguiſh with one hand the Torch which he lights again with the other; ſends with eclat Pacificators, and repels in effect all thoſe overtures which alone could tend to a pacification. This Enemy, you know that your indignation points him out to you and names him; it is the Cabinet of St. James's: it is the moſt corrupting and the moſt corrupted of the Governments of Europe; it is the Engliſh Government.

It is not only againſt French Liberty that this Government directs its conſpiracy; its plot embraces the whole World. Ah! too long ſince, that perfidious Cabinet troubles, enſlaves, deſolates every part of the World.—Speak, Americans; ſay who are, directly or indirectly, your true Dominators; unhappy Indians, ſay by what deteſtable art that Government has eſtabliſhed its tyranny among you; and you Europeans, more unfortunate ſtill, innocent Inhabitants of the plains of Franconia, and of the lofty Alps, innumerable Victims of the ſcourge of combats, ſay who has been the moſt ardent Inſtigator of this deſtructive War, in which have been ſacrificed more than a million of men, in which immenſe treaſures have been ſwallowed up, in which the Eye of Peace itſelf now only perceives on the field of victory but general miſery, univerſal mourning, one vaſt ſcene of deſpair! Well! it is in the glare of theſe circumſtances that the Cabinet of St. James's reveals to affrighted Europe that Britain alone has felt nothing of the horrible diſaſters. Attend to this ſpeech from the height of the Throne!—"Our revenues," ſaid the King, "have continued to "augment, our national induſtry has taken a "new ſpring, our commerce has paſſed its "ancient limits." If the King of England has told the truth, Powers of Europe, what a terrible leſſon for you! What is then this Government intereſted in your diſſentions, which alone reaps the fruit of them, which lives by your calamities, proſpers by your diſtreſs, accumulates in its treaſuries the tears and the blood of Nations, and grows fat on their ſpoils?

It is clear that this Cabinet muſt deſire War, ſince War enriches it. That Government, nevertheleſs, in its late Manifeſtos and in its ſpeeches of parade, dares accuſe France of an inſatiable avarice! It does not ſay that the Engliſh firſt *Devaſtators* of our Iſland of St. Domingo, have alſo taken without a blow the Dutch Colonies, although the United Provinces were then their Allies, and that they pretend to retain there theſts, which they will call conqueſts; and the King of England ſpeaks to the Powers of Europe of the ambition of France!

But the principles of the French towards other Nations, are now manifeſted; vague allegations can no longer obſcure them. If the French Republic ſecures the limits which ſhe has received from Nature—if ſhe repairs in this point the faults of Monarchy, ſhe diſdains conqueſts foreign to that great aim: ſhe does not oppreſs the ſecondary States and the weak powers; ſhe thinks not of ſtripping her Allies; ſhe is faithful to her friends; ſhe puniſhes her Enemies yet without hating them; naturally generous, ſhe does not even hate the Engliſh Nation; and never in France will a Miniſter have a right to the apotheſis for his abhorrence of that People. But every body in France is agreed in one point; it is that one is there put in mind of Toulon, of Dunkirk, of Quiberon, of the Vendée; it is that one deteſts and curſes cruelty, perfidiouſneſs, the bloody machiavelism of the Britiſh miniſtry, and that one deplores at the ſame time, the inconceivable blindneſs by which the Engliſh ſuffer themſelves to be over-burdened, for to become the horror of the World.

The Great Nation will revenge the Univerſe, and to effectuate this, Frenchmen, more than one means preſents itſelf to you; the moſt worthy and the moſt rapid, is the invaſion of England. Unheard-of ſucceſſes have accuſtomed you to count no more the obſtacles. In ſuch enterprizes, the name alone of the Armies is the promiſe of triumph; and the juſtice of the cauſe, is its warranty. It is no longer the time of laughing at projects of deſcent, and of diſcuſſing the means. At the height where the French are, their will, is Victory. Therefore, let the Army of England go and dictate Peace in London! and there alſo, Republicans, you will find auxiliaries; and there alſo, you will find many men, whom reaſon has not ſufficiently abandoned, to prevent them from being ſenſible of the odium which their Government ſpreads over the Engliſh name; and there alſo, you will find thoſe thouſands of generous men who ſtruggle this long while, in order to obtain a parliamentary reform; and there alſo, you will find thoſe Labourers without number, who ſigh after Peace, whom war, by protracting itſelf, reduces to miſery, and who weigh, in the balance of their real wants, the ſplendid deceit of royal harangues, the illuſion of Manifeſtos, and the chimera of conqueſts; and there alſo, you will find, that Iriſh Nation, ſo many years oppreſſed, and which bears with ſo much uneaſineſs the chains of a Court that nouriſhes itſelf with the toils of Iriſhmen, drenches itſelf in their blood, and ſcoffs at their deſpair.

Go, under theſe auſpices, brave Republicans; ſecond the national and unanimous deſire; conducted by the Hero who placed you ſo often on the road to Victory, you will have alſo for you the acclamations of all the juſt and virtuous Souls that exiſt in the World; go, re-eſtabliſh the liberty of the Seas; reſtrict in fine, within juſt limits, the diſorderly ambition of that Government, perturbator of its own Country, as well as of the Univerſe;—ſecure the repoſe of the French Republic, and that of Europe: there is the grand task which remains for you to accompliſh. And ſince at this moment the Britiſh Government, ſneering coldly and with a ferocious ſmile at the diſaſters of the Continent, applauds its opulence, force it to pay, conformably to juſtice, its quota of the expences of this War, which that Cabinet alone wiſhes to eternize, and which it well knows it may terminate as ſoon as it chuſes to ſpeak, to the French Republic, a language that one may liſten to, and that one can believe ſincere.

Citizens, you will recognize your own ſentiments in the expreſſion of thoſe of the Executive Directory. The ſame ſpirit animates your faithful Repreſentatives. In vain the Cabinet of London exhauſts its efforts to ſow among them miſtruſt and diſcord, or to perſuade that it has ſucceeded in it. The 18 Fructidor has deſtroyed Engliſh influence, and ſince that memorable Day, the Members of the Councils, and thoſe of the Directory, preſent the ſpectacle of the moſt affecting union.

Hah! All Patriots have but one intereſt.—There is in the Republic but one opinion and one deſire. War to the Cabinet of St. James, it is the cry of France. What glory is promiſed to the Army of England! It ſuffices to indicate it to ſuch Heroes.—Ah! to enflame our Warriors with an inviocible enthuſiaſm, it is only to put them in mind of what they have already done. The Walls of the ſtrongeſt Places have fallen before them; the firſt Captains of the Powers of Europe have not been able to reſiſt them. They have made Priſoners Beaulieu at Luxemburg, and Wurmſer at Mantua. By them the three coloured Standard waves on the borders of the Rhine and on the Egean Sea. After ſo many Victories what ſpeeches or what words could add any thing to the ardor of French Soldiers? It is enough for them to hear the voice of their Country, and to bear in mind their own exploits.

(Signed)
REVELLERE LEPAUX Preſident.
LEGARDE, Sec. General.

PARIS, November 27.

Mr Swinburne charged in France with every thing that concerns the exchange of Engliſh Priſoners, had been 'till now relegated to Fontainbleau; He obtained permiſſion to repair to Paris three Days ſince; he ſets out from hence to Day or to Morrow for London

It might be poſſible, according to reports which circulate that his journey is not foreign to ſome new pacifick overtures from the French Government; for one has always ſtrong reaſons to think that the Directory, while puſhing with activity the preparations of the invaſion is decidid not to neglect the proper ſteps and means of preventing the misfortune which the prolongation of the war would bring both upon us, and upon the Engliſh.

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

THOMAS APPLETON, Eſq; of Maſſachuſetts to be Conſul of the United States at Leghorn; vice Philip Feliechy, Eſq

LUCIUS HORATIO STOCKTON, Eſq; of New-Jerſey, to be Attorney of the United States, vice Abraham Ogden, Eſq; deceaſed.

DIED]—At Middletown, on this Iſland, Mrs. SARAH GOULD, Relict of Mr. Thomas Gould, formerly of that Town, in the 101ſt Year of her Age.

—At Providence, on the 18th Inſt. Miſs MARTHA ALLEN, and Miſs JERUSHA ALLEN, Daughters of the late Mr. Joſeph Allen, of this Town.

—Mr. JOHN O. WATERMAN, in the 40th Year of his Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, February 26.

ENTERED.	From
Sloop Sally, Waldin	*Providence*
—— Greenwich, Downs,	*New York*
CLEARED.	For
Ship Little Mary, Briggs,	*St. Croix*
Sloop Eſther, Dean	*Palquatank*
—— Maryland, Pitman,	*Gonaives*
—— Sally, Waldin,	*Providence*
—— Eliza Peterſon,	*New York*
—— Rover, Read,	*Norfolk*

NOTA BENA!

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Sweet Marjoram
Thyme
Sage
Large Cucumber
Naſturtion
Celeri
Buſh Squaſh
Guards

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Annual, Biennial, and Perennial Flowers: Tender) White Globe Amaranth
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Dwarf Do.
Ice Plant
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Double Balſom
Calceolaria Pinnata
Scarlet 10 Week Stock Gilliflower
Purple Do. Do.
White Do.
White Wall Leaf Do. Do.
Blue China After
White Do.
Fleſh colour'd Do.
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Quill'd Do.
Bonnet Do.
Red Do.
Dwarf French Marygold
Sweet Do.
Quill'd Saffician Do.
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Purple Do.
White Yacobaea
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Chineſe Holyhoak
Yellow Chryſanthemum
White Ditto
Zinnia
Zeranthemum
Alleekenge
Alyſſum
Sweet Marvel of Peru
Bear Major
Cerinthe
Capricum
Hardy } Trefoil Cat-
Annual } terpillar
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Black Do.
Painted Lady Do.
Lobel's Catchfly
Snap Dragon
Nigella Romana
Limaria
White Lupine
Large blue Do.
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Major Do.
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Cyanis Major
Dwarf Scabflower
Red Top Clary
Purple Do.
Flos Adonis
Mignionette
Love lies Bleeding
Princes Feather
Venus Looking Glaſs
Yellow Hawks Eye
Honey Scabious
Scorzonera Tingetina
Venitian Mallow
Dwarf Lychniſe

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Biennial & Perennial
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Scarlet Do.
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Queen Do.
Wall-Flower Do.
Red Fraxinella
White Ditto
Everlaſting Peaſe
Canterbury Bells
Roſe Campion
Pyramidcal Do.
Catananche Coerulea
Polyanthus
Purple Rocket
Pheaſant eye'd Pink
French Honeyſuckle
Sweet William
Double Holyhoak
Sweet Scabious
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An Epigram of Peter Pinder's, written originally in a blank leaf of a copy of Paine's Age of Reason, and not inserted in any of his works.

EPIGRAM.

TOMMY PAINE wrote this book to prove
That the bible
Was an old woman's dream of fancies moft idle;
That Solomon's proverbs were made by low livers,
That prophets were fellows, who fang femiquavers;
That religion and miracles all were a jeft,
And the *Devil in torment* a tale of the prieft.
Tho' Belzebub's abfence from hell I'll maintain,
Yet we all muft allow that the DEVIL'S IN PAINE.

RHODE ISLAND DISTRICT, *ſs.*

PUrſuant to a Warrant from the Hon. Benjamin Bourn, Eſquire, Judge of the District Court for Rhode Iſland Diſtrict, to me directed,

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons concerned, that a Libel is filed in ſaid Court by William Ellery, Eſquire, Collector for the Diſtrict of Newport, in Behalf of the United States againſt the Sloop PATTY, now lying in the Port of Newport, in ſaid Diſtrict, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, ſeized and taken into Cuſtody, for having on board One Hundred and Ninety ſix Quarter Caſks of Gun powder, alledged to have been laden on board ſaid Sloop, with an Intent to be exported from the United States, contrary to the Statute in ſuch Caſe made and provided:—And alſo that another LIBEL is filed in ſaid Court, by William Ellery, Eſquire, Collector as aforeſaid, againſt One Hundred and Ninety-ſix Quarter Caſks of Gunpowder, ſeized and taken into Cuſtody as aforeſaid, and which were found laden on board the above named Sloop Patty, as is alledged, with an Intent of being exported from the ſaid United States, contrary to the Statute in ſuch Caſe made and provided:—And that both will be had on ſaid LIBELS, at a SPECIAL Diſtrict Court to be holden at the State Houſe in ſaid Newport, on the FIFTH Day of March next coming the Date hereof, at Three o'Clock, P. M.

WM PECK *Marſhal.*

Newport, Feb. 12, 1798.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

At his STORE on the Point,

A Dwelling-Houſe, with Two Stores thereunto belonging, ſituate near the Baptiſt Meeting Houſe; the Lot on which the Houſe ſtands is 70 Feet North and South, and 50 Feet Eaſt and Weſt—is in good Repair, and will be delivered to the Purchaſer the laſt Day of April next.

ALSO,

A NEW HOUSE now improved for a Joiner's Shop, which is built in the beſt Manner, of good Materials, is Two Story, and 25 by 26 Feet, and 8½ Feet between Joints—which may be removed to any Part of the Town or Iſland with very little Expence.

The Whole of the above to be Sold for Caſh only.

LIKEWISE,

A Quantity of New Furniture, made in the neateſt Manner—conſiſting of Mahogany, Cherry and Maple TABLES and DESKS, for which he will take Half Caſh, the other Half in Goods or Country Produce.

BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,

FLOUR—BEEF—and PORK—by the Barrel

RICE, by the Tierce.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Feb 12, 1798.

Linſeed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL, boil'd and
Do. do. raw, per Caſk or Gallon,
Best London White Lead, per Caſk or ſmaller Quantity,

Spaniſh Brown,	Ditto	Ditto,
Whiting,	Ditto	Ditto,

Stone Yellow, ſpruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verditer, Pruſſian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Lacharge, White Vernon, Painter's Braſhes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſh, black Varniſh of a ſuperior Quality for Veſſels, Rigging, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or Oily, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Alſo—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glaſs—and Putty.

John Hadwen

Hereby informs his Cuſtomers,

That he has removed from the Houſe of the late Governor WANTON, to the Houſe next North, on the ſame Side of the Street, where he continues his Buſineſs as uſual.

Newport, 1ſt of 1ſt Month. 1798.

Freſh Raiſins and Currants

JUST ARRIVED.

JAMAICA Spirits, very excellent—Saint Croix Rum 3d Proof, and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

Malaga and Sherry Wine, by the Quarter-Caſk.

Brandy, French and Spaniſh, by the Pipe or Barrel; from 4th Proof to 1ſt.

Window Glaſs by the Box.

York Soap (Goudeve & Brown) by the Box.

Rice, in Tierces; as good as any at Market.

Chocolate, Cundell's, Newell's, and Watertown Manufactory.

London Porter by the Caſk; Brown Stout ditto.

French Indigo by the Quantity.

Very excellent SWEET OIL, in Caſes of 12 Bottles each.

A few Caſks of LINSEED OIL.

Cotton Wool and Pepper, with other Articles in the Grocery-Line.

The above Articles will be ſold on ſuch Terms as cannot fail to give Satisfaction to the Purchaſer, on a fair Trial of the Goods at his Store in Thames Street, lately occupied by Mr. Ethan Clarke.

NATH. B. MILLER.

November 21, 1797.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

MOLASSES, Sugar, Coffee, and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel;—Cotton, by the Bag;—and, 2000 Buſhels of the beſt St. Ubes Salt.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a ſmall Aſſortment of GLASS WARE of ſuperior Quality, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

Twenty Barrels of ROZIN.

A Quantity of excellent Spaniſh SEGARS.

Alſo, FEATHERS by the Sack, or 50lb.

☞ Likewiſe—GUNPOWDER, by the Caſk.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM WHITE,

In Broad Street,

German Steel, by the Bar or lb.—Charcoal and Sea-Coal, by the Chaldron or Buſhel.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1797.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, *&c.*

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY *October Seſſion, A D* 1797.

IT is Voted and Reſolved, That Meſſieurs JOHN L. BOSS, ARCHIBALD CRARY, and WALTER CHANNING be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee to examine the State Notes and Securities lodged in the General Treaſury, in Payment of Taxes; and the State Notes and Securities paid off in the late Paper Money, and lodged by Holders in the General Treaſury: That they make out and depoſit in the Treaſury a particular Liſt and Deſcription of ſaid Notes and Securities, with the Circumſtances attending them: That they cauſe Notifications to be given to the Newspapers, for the Space of Six Months, to make Application for the ſame according to Law: That at the End of Six Months from the firſt Notification as aforeſaid, the ſaid Committee ſhall cauſe all ſuch Notes and Securities of the Deſcription aforeſaid as may then remain in the Treaſury to be burnt and deſtroyed.

A true Copy: *Witneſs,*
HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

In Purſuance of the above recited Act, the Subſcribers hereby Notify all Perſons, claiming any of the Notes and Securities, deſcribed in the aforeſaid Act, to make Application to the General Treaſurer for the ſame according to Law; within Six Months from the Twenty eighth Day of November, A. D. 1797.

JOHN L. BOSS,
A. CRARY,
WAL. CHANNING } *Committee.*

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland—

HYSON, Young Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the lateſt Importation, warranted to be of the firſt Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Cheſts.

China, in Dining, Breakfaſt, and Tea Setts, per Box.

Beſt St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp.

Cordage and Cables, of all Dimenſions.

Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.

Jamaica Sugar, Windward Iſland Rum and Molaſſes per Hogſhead.

Beſt French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Pipe.

New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead, or Cargo on ſhort Notice.

6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, by the box or larger Quantity.

Superfine and fine Flour.

Tar, Pitch, Salt, &c.

Newport Dec. 26, 1797.

John Handy

Has received from LONDON, a Variety of GOODS, which he offers, at Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Rates for Caſh, or ſhort approved Credit, at his Store on his Wharf.—Among which are,

BRoadcloths, Kerſeymeres, Shalloons, Ratinets, Fearnoughts, Ruſſells, Moreens, Tapeſtries, Jeans, Iriſh Linens, Checks, Diaper Tablecloths, Sheeting, Bedticks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Copper-Plate Furniture Ditto, Linen and Muſlin Handkerchiefs, Shawls, ſuperfine India, Jaconet & Book Muſlins, Muſlinette, Marſeilles Quilting for Waiſtcoats, China Stripes Ditto, Janes, Fuſtians, Dimbets, Nankeens, ſtriped and twilled; Satins, Luteſtrings, Modes, Mens Silk, Silk and Cotton, and plated Fancy Stockings; plain, white and ribbed, Cotton Ditto; Brown Thread, and Silk and Worſted Ditto; Lawns, Cambricks, Ribbons, Hats, Ladies and Childrens Morocco Shoes, &c.—Alſo, a few Caſks of Rice.

Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

Ethan Clarke

HAS not been able to cloſe his Buſineſs as he wiſhed, therefore cannot leave Home as he intended.—He has for Sale Iron Cabouſes of different Kinds and Sizes; Kitchen Stoves finiſhed and unfiniſhed; Open and Cloſe Stoves and Anchors of all Sizes. He alſo receives Goods for ſale on Commiſſion, and advances Money on the Receipt thereof if required. Inquire at his Houſe, next Eaſtward of Mr. TOWNSEND'S Coffee-Houſe.

He has alſo for Sale,

MOLASSES, in Hogſheads and Tierces, ſuitable for retailing.

Newport, Dec 26, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcribers have been duly appointed Adminiſtrators to the Eſtate of BENJAMIN ELLERY, late of Newport, Eſquire, deceaſed, and have taken upon themſelves that Truſt by giving Bonds, as the Law directs: And all Perſons having Demands upon the Eſtate of the ſaid Benjamin Ellery, are required to exhibit the ſame; and all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are called upon to make Payment to

ABRAHAM R ELLERY.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan 9, 1798.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 25th of March,

A LARGE, convenient, and elegant DWELLING HOUSE, in compleat Repair, ſituate in Thames ſtreet, lately occupied by BENJAMIN ELLERY, Eſq, deceaſed, and now belonging to the Heirs of the late *Mehetable Ellery*; together with the Weſt Garden, Wharf, Coach Houſe, Stables, Stores, and all other Out Houſes thereunto appertaining.—For Terms, apply to *Abraham R Ellery.*

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, January 12, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient Dwelling-Houſe, ſituate in Spring ſtreet, now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Spooner, and belonging to the Heirs of the late Mehetable Ellery, together with all the Out Houſes, Land, and Privileges thereunto appertaining. An indiſputable Title to the Premiſes, will be given to the Purchaſer thereof, by the ſaid Heirs.—For Terms apply to *Abraham R. Ellery.*

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 12, 1798.

THE Old Circulating LIBRARY and BOOK STORE kept by

J. Richardſon,

AT THE POST OFFICE,

Hath lately received ſeveral large Aſſortments of BOOKS, for Circulation and for ſale, on the moſt moderate Terms.—Conſiſting of a great Number of the new, and much celebrated Novels and Romances, for his Library in this Town, with a very good Aſſortment of other Books and Stationary.

Almanacks and Ephemeris for 1798 of 8 different Sorts—by NONE but Copyright Bickerſtaff's Almanack, printed at Albany, for J. J. Tuttle.

Alſo a good Aſſortment of Muff, Tippets, Fur Trimmings, Gloves, Mittens, Caps, &c.

A grand Aſſortment of Houſe Papers, and Borders to ſuit.

New Raiſins by the Cask and Retail.

Poland Starch, Black Pepper, Muſtard, Nutmegs, and Saltpetre.

Handirons, Shovel and Tongs, and Chimney Hooks,

With a compleat Aſſortment of Iron hollow Ware, &c.

Newport, Jan 1 1798

Philip Robinſon

Informs his Cuſtomers and others, that he has juſt received an additional Aſſortment of ſeaſonable GOODS, which he offers for Sale on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and common Broadcloths,

Superfine and common Kerſeymeres,

Flannels; Baizes; Serges; Coatings,

Fuſtians, Cords, very rich,

Iriſh Linens of all Prices per Piece,

Superfine Silk, and Hair Bines, very handſome Colours,

A handſome Variety beſt Lutеſtrings, barred, black and coloured; Modes; Sarſenet,

Faſhionable Hats, Yeoman and plain Grocwar,

Rays coloured Ditto,

Patent and common Hofe,

A Variety very rich Tea Trays, all Sizes,

Yard wide Carpeting,

A few Caſks Gun Powder.

Beſides a Variety of other Articles not enumerated:—All which will be ſold low for ready Money.

Newport, 26th of 12th Month 1797.

Robert Lawton,

Reſpectfully acquaints his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, a large and complete Aſſortment of DRY GOODS ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, conſiſting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Caſſimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Veſting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Lutеſtrings; Taffaties, &c. &c.

Alſo, Ladies' Sattin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Do.; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Do.; with a Variety of other Articles.

Newport, November 13, 1797.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.—Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

The Subſcribers being appointed by the Town Council, of Tiverton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of ABRAHAM BARKER, Eſq; late of ſaid Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; hereby give Notice, that they will attend ſaid Buſineſs at the Dwelling-Houſe of Joſeph Barker, Eſq; in ſaid Town, on the laſt Saturday in this and the Five following Months, from Two to Six o'Clock, P. M.

WILLIAM NORTON,
WILLIAM HUMPHRY.

Tiverton, January 1, 1798.

Thoſe Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make Payment to

JOSEPH BARKER, } *Adminiſtrators.*
JOSEPH DURFEE. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcribers have been duly appointed Adminiſtrators to the Eſtate of WILLIAM TAGGART, late of Newport, Eſq, deceaſed, and have taken upon themſelves that Truſt, by giving Bonds as the Law directs:—And all Perſons having Demands upon the Eſtate of the ſaid William Taggart, are required to exhibit the ſame; and thoſe Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are called upon to make Payment to

CLARKE TAGGART,
ISAAC TAGGART.

Middletown, Feb. 12, 1798.

An Epigram of Peter Pindar's, written originally in a blank leaf of a copy of Paine's Age of Reason, and not inserted in any of his works.

EPIGRAM.

TOMMY PAINE wrote this book to prove that the bible
Was an old woman's dream of fancies moſt idle;
That Solomon's proverbs were made by low livers,
That prophets were fellows, who ſang ſemi-quavers;
That religion and miracles all were a jeſt,
And the *Devil in torment* a tale of the prieſt.
Tho' Belzebub's abſence from hell I'll maintain,
Yet we all muſt allow that the DEVIL'S IN PAINE.

RHODE ISLAND DISTRICT, *ſc.*

PUrſuant to a Warrant from the Hon. Benjamin Bourn, Eſquire, Judge of the District Court for Rhode Iſland Diſtrict, to me directed,

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons concerned, that a Libel is filed in ſaid Court by William Ellery, Eſquire, Collector for the Diſtrict of Newport, in Behalf of the United States againſt the Sloop PATTY, now lying in the Port of Newport, in ſaid Diſtrict, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, ſeized and taken into Cuſtody, for having on board One Hundred and Ninety ſix Quarter Caſks of Gun powder, alledged to have been laden on board ſaid Sloop, with an Intent to be exported from the United States, contrary to the Statute in ſuch Caſes made and provided.

And alſo that another LIBEL is filed in ſaid Court, by William Ellery, Eſquire, Collector as aforeſaid, againſt One Hundred and Ninety-ſix Quarter Caſks of Gunpowder, ſeized and taken into Cuſtody as aforeſaid, and which were found laden on board the above named Sloop Patty, as is alledged, with an Intent of being exported from the ſaid United States, contrary to the Statute in ſuch Caſe made and provided: — And that Trial will be had on ſaid LIBELS, at a SPECIAL Diſtrict Court to be holden at the State Houſe in ſaid Newport, on the FIFTH Day of March next enſuing the Date hereof, at Three o'Clock, P. M.

W. PECK *Marſhal.*

Newport, Feb. 12, 1798.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
At his STORE on the Point,

A Dwelling-Houſe, with TWO Shops thereunto belonging, ſituate near the Baptiſt Meeting Houſe; the Lot on which the Houſe ſtands is 70 Feet North and South, and 50 Feet Eaſt and Weſt—is in good Repair, and will be delivered to the Purchaſer the laſt Day of April next.

ALSO,

A NEW HOUSE, now improved for a Joiner's Shop, which is built in the beſt Manner, of good Materials, is Two Story, and 25 by 26 Feet, and 8½ Feet between Joints—which may be removed to any Part of the Town or Iſland with very little Expence.

The Whole of the above to be Sold for Caſh only.

LIKEWISE,

A Quantity of New Furniture, made in the neateſt Manner—conſiſting of Mahogany, Cherry and Maple TABLES and DESKS, for which he will take Half Caſh, the other Half in Goods or Country Produce.

BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
FLOUR—BEEF—and PORK—by the Barrel
RICE, by the Tierce.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Feb 12, 1798.

Linſeed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,
HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Caſk or Gallon,
Beſt London White Lead, per Caſk or ſmaller Quantity,

Spaniſh Brown,	Ditto	Ditto,
Whiting	Ditto	Ditto,
Stone Yellow,	ſpruce Ditto,	
Red Lead,	Patent Yellow,	
Verdigreaſe,	Pruſſian Blue,	
Gild Leaf,	Silver Ditto.	

Lampblack, White Vitriol, Painter's Bruſhes, Camel's Hair Pencils Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſh, black Varniſh of a ſuperior Quality for Veſſels, Roſin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. & their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Alſo—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glaſs—and Putty.

John Hadwen

Hereby informs his Cuſtomers,

That he has removed from the Houſe of the late Governor WANTON, to the Houſe next North, on the ſame Side of the Street, where he continues his Buſineſs as uſual.

Newport, 1ſt of 1ſt Month, 1798.

Freſh Raiſins and Currants
JUST ARRIVED.

JAMAICA Spirits, very excellent—Saint Croix Rum 31 Proof, and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

Malaga and Sherry Wine, by the Quarter-Caſk.

Brandy, French and Spaniſh, by the Pipe or Barrel; from 4th Proof to 1ſt.

Window Glaſs by the Box.

York Soap (Goodeve & Brown) by the Box.

Rice, in Tierces; as good as any at Market.

Chocolate, Cundell's, Newell's, and Watertown Manufactory.

London Porter by the Caſk; Brown Stout ditto.

French Indigo by the Quantity.

Very excellent SWEET OIL, in Caſes of 12 Bottles each.

A few Caſks of LINSEED OIL.

Cotton Wool and Pepper, with other Articles in the Grocery-Line.

The above Articles will be ſold on ſuch Terms as cannot fail to give Satisfaction to the Purchaſer, on a fair Trial of the Goods at his Store in Thames Street, lately occupied by Mr. Ethan Clarke.

NATH. B. MILLER.

November 21, 1797.

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MOLASSES, Sugar, Coffee, and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel;—Cotton, by the Bag;—and, 2000 Buſhels of the beſt St. Ubes Salt.

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Twenty Barrels of ROZIN.

A Quantity of excellent Spaniſh SEGARS.

Alſo, FEATHERS by the Sack, or 50lb.

☞ Likewiſe—GUNPOWDER, by the Caſk.

To be Sold, by
WILLIAM WHITE,
In Broad Street,

German Steel, by the Bar or lb.—Charcoal and Sea-Coal, by the Chaldron or Buſhel.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1797.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, *&c.*

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY. *October Seſſion, A D* 1797.

IT is Voted and Reſolved, That Meſſieurs JOHN L. BOSS, ARCHIBALD CRARY, and WALTER CHANNING be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee to examine the State Notes and Securities lodged in the General Treaſury, in Payment of Taxes; and the State Notes and Securities paid off in the late Paper Money, and lodged by Holders in the General Treaſury: That they make out and depoſit in the Treaſury a particular Liſt and Deſcription of ſaid Notes and Securities, with the Circumſtances attending them: That they cauſe Notifications to be given in the Newſpapers, for the Space of Six Months, to make Application for the ſame according to Law: That at the End of Six Months from the firſt Notification as aforeſaid, the ſaid Committee ſhall cauſe all ſuch Notes and Securities of the Deſcription aforeſaid as may then remain in the Treaſury to be burnt and deſtroyed.

A true Copy: Witneſs,
HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

In Purſuance of the above recited Act, the Subſcribers hereby Notify all Perſons, claiming any of the Notes and Securities, deſcribed in the aforeſaid Act, to make Application to the General Treaſurer for the ſame according to Law; within Six Months from the Twenty eighth Day of November, A. D. 1797.

JOHN L. BOSS,
A. CRARY,
WAL. CHANNING } *Committee.*

Gibbs & Channing

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HYSON, Young Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the lateſt Importation, warranted to be of the firſt Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Cheſts.

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Beſt St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp.
Cordage and Cables, of all Dimenſions.
Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.
Jamaica Sugar, Windward Iſland Rum and Molaſſes per Hogſhead.
Beſt French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per butt.
New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead, or Cargo on ſhort Notice.
6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, by the box or larger Quantity.
Superfine and fine Flour.
Tar, Pitch, Salt, &c.

Newport Dec. 26, 1797.

John Handy

Has received from LONDON, a Variety of GOODS, which he offers, at Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Rates for Caſh, or ſhort approved Credit, at his Store on his Wharf.——Among which are,

BRoadcloths, Kerſeymeres, Shalloons, Rattinets, Florentines, Ruſſells, Moreens, Taboreens, Jeans, Iriſh Linens, Checks, Diaper Tablecloths, Sheeting, Bedticks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Copper-Plate Furniture Ditto, Linen and Muſlin Handkerchiefs, Shawls, ſuperfine India, Jaconet & Book Muſlins, Muſlinette, Marſeilles Quilting for Waiſtcoats, China Stripes Ditto, Jeans, Fuſtians, Diabets, Narkeens, ſtriped and twilled; Satins, Luſtrings, Modes, Mens Silk, Silk and Cotton, and plated Fancy Stockings; plain, white and ribbed, Cotton Ditto; Brown Thread, and Silk and Worſted Ditto; Lawns, Cambricks, Ribbons, Hats, Ladies and Childrens Morocco Shoes, &c.—Alſo, a few Caſks of Rice.

Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

Ethan Clarke

HAS not been able to cloſe his Buſineſs as he wiſhed, therefore cannot leave Home as he intended.——He has for Sale, Iron Cabouſes of different Kinds and Sizes; Kitchen Stoves finiſhed and unfiniſhed; Open and Cloſe Stoves and Anchors of all Sizes. He alſo receives Goods for Sale on Commiſſion, and advances Money on the Receipt thereof if wanted. Inquire at his Houſe, next Eaſtward of Mr. TOWNSEND's Coffee-Houſe.

He has alſo for Sale,
MOLASSES, in Hogſheads and Tierces, ſuitable for retailing.

Newport, Dec 26, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcribers have been duly appointed Adminiſtrators to the Eſtate of BENJAMIN ELLERY, late of Newport, Eſquire, deceaſed, and have taken upon themſelves that Truſt, by giving Bonds, as the Law directs: And all Perſons having Demands upon the Eſtate of the ſaid Benjamin Ellery, are required to exhibit the ſame; and all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are called upon to make Payment to

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan 9, 1798.

TO BE LET,
And entered upon the 25th of March,

A LARGE, convenient, and elegant DWELLING HOUSE, in complete Repair, ſituate in Thames ſtreet, lately occupied by BENJAMIN ELLERY, Eſq; deceaſed, and now belonging to the Heirs of the late *Mehetable Ellery*; together with the Weſt Garden, Wharf, Coach Houſe, Stables, Stores, and all other Out-Houſes thereunto appertaining.—For Terms, apply to *Abraham R Ellery.*

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, January 12, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient Dwelling-Houſe, ſituate in Spring ſtreet, now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Spooner, and belonging to the Heirs of the late Mehetable Ellery, together with all the Out Houſes, Land, and Privileges, thereunto appertaining. An indiſputable Title to the Premiſes, will be given to the Purchaſer thereof, by the ſaid Heirs.—For Terms apply to *Abraham R. Ellery.*

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 12, 1798.

THE Old Circulating
LIBRARY and BOOK STORE
kept by

J. Richardſon,

AT THE POST OFFICE,

Hath lately received ſeveral large Additions of BOOKS, for Circulation and for Sale, on the moſt moderate Terms.—Conſiſting of a great Number of the neweſt, and moſt celebrated Novels and Romances, than any other Library in this Town, with a very good Aſſortment of other Books and Stationary.

Almanacks and Regiſters for 1798 of 8 different Sorts;—but NONE of the *Counterfeit* Bickerſtaff's Almanacks, printed at Albany, for J. J. Todd.

Alſo a good Aſſortment of Muffs, Tippets, Fur Trimmings, Gloves, Mittens, Caps, &c.

A grand Aſſortment of Houſe Papers, and Borders to ſuit.

New Raiſins by the Caſk and Retail.

Poland Starch, Black Pepper, Muſtard, Nutmegs, and Saltpetre.

Handirons, Shovel and Tongs, and Chimney Hooks,

With a compleat Aſſortment of Iron hollow Ware, &c.

Newport, Jan 1, 1798

Philip Robinſon

Informs his Cuſtomers and others, that he has juſt received an additional Aſſortment of ſeaſonable GOODS, which he offers for Sale on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and common Broadcloths,
Superfine and common Kerſeymeres,
Flannels; Baizes; Serges; Coatings,
Furniture Chintzes, very rich,
Iriſh Linens of all Prices per Piece,
Superfine Silk, and Hair Bines, very handſome Colours,
A handſome Variety beſt Luteſtrings,
Satins black and coloured; Modes; Sarſenet,
Faſhionable Hats, Yeoman and plain Crowns,
Boys coloured Ditto,
Patent and common Hoſe,
A Variety very rich Tea Trays, all Sizes,
Yard wide Carpeting,
A few Caſks Gun Powder.

Beſides a Variety of other Articles not enumerated:—All which will be ſold low for ready Money.

Newport, 26th of 12th Month 1797.

Robert Lawton,

Reſpectfully acquaints his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, a large and complete Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, conſiſting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Caſſimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Veſting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Luteſtrings; Taffinies, &c. &c.

Alſo, Ladies' Sattin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto; with a Variety of other Articles.

Newport, November 13, 1797.

For Sale, by
THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.——Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

The Subſcribers being appointed by the Town Council, of Tiverton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of ABRAHAM BARKER, Eſq; late of ſaid Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; hereby give Notice, that they will attend ſaid Buſineſs at the Dwelling-Houſe of Joſeph Barker, Eſq; in ſaid Town, on the laſt Saturday in this and the Five following Months, from Two to Six o'Clock, P. M.

WILLIAM NORTON,
WILLIAM HUMPHRY.

Tiverton, January 1, 1798.

Thoſe Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make Payment to

JOSEPH BARKER,
JOSEPH DURFEE. } *Adminiſtrators.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcribers have been duly appointed Adminiſtrators to the Eſtate of WILLIAM TAGGART, late of Newport, Eſq, deceaſed, and have taken upon themſelves that Truſt, by giving Bonds as the Law directs:—And all Perſons having Demands upon the Eſtate of the ſaid William Taggart, are required to exhibit the ſame; and thoſe Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are called upon to make Payment to

CLARKE TAGGART,
ISAAC TAGGART.

Middletown, Feb. 12, 1798.